THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1793. [N° 1631.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. SHERIDAN's SPEECH *in the British House of Commons, on the* 25*th of April*, 1793. [*Continued*]

ADDRESS ON LORD AUCKLAND's MEMORIAL.

BUT again to return to the paper of the 9th of April, Mr. Sheridan said, he objected to it for a reason which was independent of the general ground he had already stated; it was that of declaring all peace with the people of France utterly unattainable, until there should be dictated according to the desire of the combined powers, a certain form of government to France. Were we, he asked, at war with the nation of France at this moment?—If the principle on which we proceeded to the war was followed, he would say that we were not at war with the nation of France. The object we professed to have in view was accomplished; and we should negociate with those who had the direction of the public force. Of what use was it for us to call their armies a banditti of robbers, and their mariners pirates, at least we must negociate with them or go the length of destroying them all, a fruitless and vain attempt. Was it the object, or was it not, of this war, on our part, to assist the conspiracy to dictate a form of government to France, or totally to destroy the whole nation? He wanted a plain explicit answer to that—let the Minister speak fairly out upon that subject; the people of England ought to know what were the views of the Minister upon this war. To what extent it was to be carried, that they might not be proceeding under a delusion.—Supposing we had gained our original purpose, he wanted to know how peace was to be obtained, without negociation with those who have the exercise of government. If we countenanced the memorial of Lord Auckland, we should say, that the whole National Convention—all the members of the Municipalities—all the members of the districts; in short, about 8 or 9 millions of people must be put to death, before we can negociate for peace. Supposing that we were to join the conspiracy to dictate a form of government to France, he then would wish to know what sort of government it was, that we were to insist on. Were we to take the form of it from that exercised by the Emperor—or that of the King of Prussia—or was it to be formed by the lady who so mildly conducted the affairs of Russia—or were they all to lay their heads together, and by the assistance of the Pope to dictate a form of government to France? Were the French to have a Constitution, such as the right hon. gentleman, Mr. Burke was likely to applaud? Indeed he feared, that this was not yet settled, and there were various specimens of what had been already thought of by different powers. There were two manifestos of the Prince of Cobourg, the one promised the form of government chosen by themselves, in which they are to have a monarchy, and afterwards, in the course of four days, this was retracted in consequence of the accession of Dumourier to the confederacy—what would the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Burke) say, if they should not give the French the form of the Constitution of Poland, or would he content himself with saying they ought not to have such a Constitution? He believed that neither the Chancellor of the Exchequer, nor any of his supporters, would say any thing at present upon that subject. It appeared however some what mysterious perhaps, that Congress at Antwerp, in which Great-Britain was not unrepresented, that the intention of the combined powers had altered, and that a much more sanguinary mode was to be pursued against France than had been before intended, and perhaps the time might come when the parties might follow the example set by the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick, that these were threats which were not intended to be carried into execution. But this was not the way to amuse us. The people of England would not long be content to remain in the dark as to the object of the war. Again, he must ask what was the object of our pursuit in conjunction with the other powers against France? Was it to restore the antient tyranny and despotism of that nation. This would please some people in this country he knew, particularly emigrants, but nothing would be so hateful to the people of this country, or any other where there was the least love of freedom; nor could any thing be more destructive to the tranquility and happiness of Europe. Were we to join Dumourier in a declaration not to rest until we had put to death those detestable regicides, calling themselves philosophers, and all the the miscreants who had destroyed all lawful authority in France? If we were, he would venture to say, this would be a war for a purpose entirely new in the history of wars; and as it was called a war of vengeance, he must say, that we arrogated to ourselves a right which belonged to the divinity, to whom alone vengeance ought to be left. If the Minister said, that on our part there was no intention to interfere in the internal government of France, he must then ask what were the views of the other powers, with whom we now acted in concert against France. Was it to make a partition of France, as they did of Poland? Or should he be told, that as far as regarded the affairs of France under the present power, he was talking of none who ought to be mentioned as a people; that the Sans Culottes were too contemptible a race to be mentioned; he would say, he meant to ask what was to become of the whole nation of France? If he was told that it was impossible for the Crowned Heads acting in concert upon this great occasion, to have any but just and honorable views, he would answer that the subject was of too much magnitude to be passed away in such a manner, and for his suspicions he was justified by example; and he was fortified by the observation of an honorable gentleman (Mr. Jenkinson) with respect to the father of the present Emperor, who had for many years kept Europe in alarm for one hour. No material alteration, he believed, had taken place in the views of that Court since the death of that Prince, nor of others in the present confederacy.—Were we to forget that the King of Prussia, encouraged the Brabanters to revolt, and then left them to their fates? Were we to forget the recent conduct with respect to Poland? Were we to forget the taking of Dantzic and Thorn? Indeed he thought, that those who every day told us in pompous language, of the necessity there was for kings, and of the service they were to the cause of humanity; they should at least have spared the public the pain of thinking of these subjects by not entering into the views of that unnatural confederacy. Indeed it was impossible for him to dismiss the consideration of Poland, without adverting to an eloquent passage in the work of a Right Honorable Gentleman, who was an enthusiastic admirer of the late revolution there. Here Mr. Sheridan quoted a part of Mr. Burke's appeal from the Old to the New Whigs, which relates to the revolution of Poland, upon which he bestows the highest of all encomiums. Such, Mr. Sheridan said, was the description which the Right Honorable Gentleman gave to that revolution; was it to be supposed, that this man would afterwards say that this ought to have been trampled upon and destroyed, or should suffer it to happen, and never to utter a word upon the subject; he did not think that monarchs of the present day had fulfilled the promises that some persons had made for, and what was expected of them, so that their names might be handed to posterity as a glorious example of integrity and justice? With respect to the future views of the different powers they might best be conjectured by what had already happened. The Empress of Russia, upon the sincerity of whose motives, and integrity of whose actions there could be no doubt, previous to the attack on Poland, among other things in her manifesto, said by her Minister—

"From these considerations, her Imperial Majesty, my most gracious Mistress, as well to indemnify herself for her many losses, as for the future safety of her Empire, and the Polish Dominions; and for the cutting off at once, forever, all future disturbances, and frequent changes of Government, has been pleased now to take under her sway, and to unite forever to her Empire, the following tracts of land, with all their inhabitants."

This was the language for which the Confederates were to justify perhaps the future taking to her own sway, and to unite forever, part of the dominions of France. We had heard much of the abominable system of affiliation, adopted by the French; but this was a Russian imperial affiliation; and to-day the confederate powers approved of it. So will they affiliate all France, if they can. So will they England, when they have it in their power; and he was sorry to say, that if we joined in that infamous confederacy, and the people agreed to it, England would deserve it.—The Empress then proceeded to state what she expected, for the favour she had conferred—

"Her Imperial Majesty expects from the gratitude of her new subjects, that they being placed by her bounty on an equality with Russians, shall in return, transfer their love of their former country to the new one, and live in future attached to so great and generous an Empress."

On an equality with Russia! This was a glorious equality—liable to be sent to Siberia with other Russian slaves. For this mighty favour they were to transfer, as naturally might be expected, the whole love they had for their native country to Russia, their new and happy land—for the same Minister of this equitable and generous Empress proceeded to say,

"I therefore now inform every person, from the highest to the lowest, that, within one month, they must take the Oath of Allegiance before the witnesses whom I shall appoint; and if any of the Gentlemen, or other ranks, possessing real or immovable property, regardless of their own interest, should refuse to take the oath prescribed, three months are allowed for the sale of their immovables, and their free departure over the borders; after the expiration of which term, all their remaining property shall be confiscated to the Crown."

Really after such specimens, one would have supposed, but for the well known character of the Council of these Confederate Powers, there was madness in them, or they would not thus think of insulting the feelings of human nature. But this was not all; mere gratitude, was not enough—an oath it seems must be taken, for—

"The Clergy, both high and low, as Pastors of their Flocks, are expected to set the example in taking the oath; and in the daily service in their churches, they must pray for her Imperial Majesty, for her successor the Great Duke Paul Petrovitz, and for all the Imperial Family, according to the Formula which shall be given them."

Here again there was evidence of a great and good mind, for this pious Empress was determined, that perjury should be very general in her dominions, and that the example should be set by the Clergy!—Mr. Sheridan then proceeded to take notice of the conduct of the great and good King of Prussia with respect to Dantzick, as specified in what he called his reason for taking possession of part of Poland with his military forces.

"It would certainly militate against the first rules of a sound policy, as well as the duties incumbent on us for the preservation of tranquility in our State, if, in such a state of things in a neighbouring great kingdom, we remained inactive spectators, and should wait for the period when the faction feel themselves strong enough to appear in public; by which our own neighbouring Provinces would be exposed to several dangers, by the

"We have, therefore, in conjunction with her Majesty the Empress of Russia, and with the assent of his Majesty the Roman Emperor, acknowledged, that the safety of our States did require, to set to the Republic of Poland such boundaries, which are more compatible with her interior strength and situation, and to facilitate her the means of procuring, without prejudice of her liberty, a well ordained, and active form of Government, of maintaining herself in the undisturbed enjoyment of the same, and preventing by these means the disturbances which have so often shaken her own tranquility, and endangered the safety of her neighbours.

"In order to attain this end, and to preserve the Republic of Poland from the dreadful consequences which must be the result of her internal division, and to rescue her from her utter ruin, but chiefly to withdraw her inhabitants from the horrors of the destructive doctrine which they are but too prone to follow; there is, according to our thorough persuation, to which also her Majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, accedes in the most perfect congruity with our intentions and principles, no other means, except to incorporate her frontier provinces into our States, and for this purpose immediately to take possession of the same, and to prevent, in time, all misfortune which might arise from the continuance of the reciprocal disturbances.

"Wherefore we have resolved, with the assent of her Russian Majesty, to take possession of the above mentioned districts of [redacted] of the cities of Dantzick and Thorn, to [redacted] incorporating them to our States.

"[redacted] announce our firm and unshaken [redacted] expect that the Polish nation will very soon [redacted] the Diet, [redacted] of the necessary measures to the end of settling [redacted] cable manner, and of obtaining the [redacted] securing to the Republic of Poland an [redacted] peace, and preserving her inhabitants from the terrible consequences of anarchy. At the same time we exhort the states and inhabitants of the districts and towns which we have taken possession of, as already mentioned, both in a gracious and serious manner, not to oppose our commanders and troops, ordered for that purpose, but rather tractably to submit to our Government, and acknowledge us from this day forward, as their lawful King and Sovereign, to behave like loyal and obedient subjects, and to renounce all connexion with the Crown of Poland."

Now, after this, Mr. Sheridan said, he wished to know whether any robbery that had been committed by the most desperate of the French, or whether any of their acts were more infamous than this. Of what consequence was it to any man whether he was plundered by a man with a white feather in his hat, or by one with a night cap on his head. He said that if there could be any difference, the solemnity with which the thing was done was an aggravation of the insult. The poorer sort of the French could plead distress, and could also say, that they had endured the hardships, the toils, and the perils of a winter campaign. But here was nothing but a naked robbery, without any part taken in the calamity which gave birth to it. He had alluded to these things merely for the purpose of giving the Minister an opportunity of disapproving of them, he hoped he should not hear the principle avowed. But there was something still remaining to be attended to ——How were we sure that the same laudable ambition which led the Empress to affiliate in her way three millions of men in Poland, that England might not then be led into a plan, the extent of which she could not ascertain, and that in time a fresh dismemberment, arise respecting the balance of power, and that after we have expended our best blood and treasure for a considerable time, the Minister may say that the British flow must have his share of the plunder, so that other territories remain to be defended, as contrary to our expectation, and contrary to the wishes of all who have the welfare of this country at heart. He did not say he knew this, but he was sure this was very possible, and that by the system we were now pursuing, we might be forced into that situation, for after all that had hitherto been done by the splendid Confederacy against France, the Gentlemen and Ladies of that underking had not agreed upon the division. But it might be said that if we stopped here we should be in a worse situation than when we began the conflict: that was certainly very true, but could any man in Europe shew how we could profit by an alliance with such persons as the Confederates against France; supposing they succeeded, were they fit to be our friends upon forming a plan of government? Could an Hyder Ali, love the Constitution of this country? On the contrary, he was afraid that upon the very same principle that Poland was divided, and Dantzick and Thorn in jeopardy; England itself might be made an object for the same fate, as soon as it became convenient to the confederates to make the experiment; he would defy any man to shew the principle upon which the difference could exist with regard to us and the other facrificed countries, in the wishes and designs of the Combined Powers. But supposing this to be out of all question, and that this country had nothing to dread in that respect, and that all Europe had nothing to look to but the extermination of the French principles, how would the present prospect of our success then appear? Could we entertain so vain a hope (indeed he was astonished to hear it even hinted) of the French, who had all the winter been lying in the snow sometimes, and wading up to their necks in water at others, in an enemy's country, fighting for their principles, well in their own, submit to give them up in a mild season? the thought was too absurd, and the expectation too extravagant, to be harboured by a man possess-

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BUT again to return to the paper of the 5th of April, Mr. Sheridan said, he objected to it for a reason which was independent of the general ground he had already stated; it was that of declaring all peace with the people of France utterly unattainable, until there should be dictated according to the desire of the combined powers, a certain form of government to France. Were we, he asked, at war with the nation of France at this moment?—If the principle on which we proceeded to the war was followed, he would say that we were not at war with the nation of France. The object we professed to have in view was accomplished; and we should negociate with those who had the direction of the public force. Of what use was it for us to call their armies a banditti of robbers, and their mariners pirates, at least we must negociate with them or go the length of destroying them all, a fruitless and vain attempt. Was it the object, or was it not, of this war, on our part, to insist the conspiracy to dictate a form of government to France, or totally to destroy the whole nation? He wanted a plain explicit answer to that—let the Minister speak fairly out upon that subject; the people of England ought to know what were the views of the Minister upon this war. To what extent it was to be carried, that they might not be proceeding under a delusion.—Supposing we had gained our original purpose, he wanted to know how peace was to be obtained, without negociation with those who have the exercise of government. If we countenanced the memorial of Lord Auckland, we should say, that the whole National Convention—all the members of the Municipalities—all the members of the districts; in short, about 8 or 9 millions of people must be put to death, before we can negociate for peace. 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No material alteration, he believed, had taken place in the views of that Court since the death of that Prince, nor of others in the present confederacy.—Were we to forget that the King of Prussia, encouraged the Brabanters to revolt, and then left them to their fates: Were we to forget the recent conduct with respect to Poland? Were we to forget the taking of Dantzic and Thorn? Indeed he thought, that those who every day told us in pompous language, of the necessity there was for kings, and of the service they were to the cause of humanity; they should at least have spared the public the pain of thinking of these subjects by not entering into the views of that unnatural confederacy. Indeed it was impossible for him to dismiss the consideration of Poland, without adverting to an eloquent passage in the work of a Right Honorable Gentleman, who was an enthusiastic admirer of the late revolution there. 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"It would certainly militate against the first rules of a sound policy, as well as the duties incumbent on us for the preservation of tranquility in our State, if, in such a state of things in a neighbouring great kingdom, we remained inactive spectators, and should wait for the period when the faction feel themselves strong enough to appear in public; by which our own neighbouring Provinces would be exposed to several dangers, by the consequences of the anarchy on our frontiers.

"We have, therefore, in conjunction with her Majesty the Empress of Russia, and with the assent of his Majesty the Roman Emperor, acknowledged, that the safety of our States did require, to set to the Republic of Poland such boundaries, which are more compatible with her interior strength and situation, and to facilitate her the means of procuring, without prejudice of her liberty, a well ordained, and active form of Government, of maintaining herself in the undisturbed enjoyment of the same, and preventing, by these means the disturbances which have so often shaken her own tranquility, and endangered the safety of her neighbours.

"In order to attain this end, and to preserve the Republic of Poland from the dreadful consequences which must be the result of her internal division, and to rescue her from her utter ruin, but chiefly to withdraw her inhabitants from the horrors of the destructive doctrine which they are but too prone to follow; there is, according to our thorough persuasion, to which also her Majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, accedes in the most perfect congruity with our intentions and principles, no other means, except to incorporate her frontier provinces into our States, and for this purpose immediately to take possession of the same, and to prevent, in time, all misfortune which might arise from the continuance of the reciprocal disturbances.

"Wherefore we have resolved, with the assent of her Russian Majesty, to take possession of the above mentioned districts of Poland, and also of the cities of Dantzick and Thorn, to the end of incorporating them to our State.

"We hereby publicly announce our firm and unshaken resolution, and expect that the Polish nation will very soon assemble in the Diet, and adopt the necessary measures to the end of settling things in an amicable manner, and of obtaining the salutary end of securing to the Republic of Poland an undisturbed peace, and preserving her inhabitants from the terrible consequences of anarchy. At the same time we exhort the states and inhabitants of the districts and towns which we have taken possession of, as already mentioned, both in a gracious and serious manner, not to oppose our commanders and troops, ordered for that purpose, but rather tractably to submit to our Government, and acknowledge us from this day forward, as their lawful King and Sovereign, to behave like loyal and obedient subjects, and to renounce all connection with the Crown of Poland."

Now, after this, Mr. Sheridan said, he wished to know whether any robbery that had been committed by the most desperate of the French, or whether any of their acts were more infamous than this. Of what consequence was it to any man whether he was plundered by a man with a white feather in his hat, or by one with a night cap on his head. He said that if there could be any difference, the solemnity with which the thing was done was an aggravation of the insult. The poorer sort of the French could plead distress, and could also say, that they had endured the hardships, the toils, and the perils of a winter campaign. But here was nothing but a naked robbery, without any part taken in the calamity which gave birth to it. He had alluded to these things merely for the purpose of giving the Minister an opportunity of disapproving of them, he hoped he should not hear the principle avowed. But there was something still remaining to be attended to —— How were we sure that the same laudable ambition which led the Empress to affiliate in her way three millions of men in Poland, that England might not then be led into a plan, the extent of which she could not ascertain, and that in time a fresh idea may arise respecting the balance of power, and that after we have expended our best blood and treasure for a considerable time, the Minister may say that the British lion must have his share of the plunder, so that other territories remain to be defended, as contrary to our expectation, and contrary to the wishes of all who have the welfare of this country at heart. He did not say he knew this, but he was sure this was very possible, and that by the system we were now pursuing, we might be forced into that situation, for after all that had hitherto been done by the splendid Confederacy against France, the Gentlemen and Ladies of that undertaking had not agreed upon the division. But it might be said that if we stopped here we should be in a worse situation than when we began the conflict: that was certainly very true, but could any man in Europe show how we could profit by an alliance with such persons as the Confederates against France; supposing they succeeded, were they fit to be our friends upon founding a plan of government? Could such despots, love the free constitution of this country? On the contrary, he was persuaded that upon the very same principle that Poland was divided, and Dantzick and Thorn subjugated; England itself might be made an object for the same fate, as soon as it became convenient to the confederates to make the experiment; he would defy any man to shew the principle upon which the difference could exist with regard to us and the other sacrificed countries, in the wishes and desires of the Combined Powers. But supposing this to be out of all question, and that this country had nothing to dread in that respect, and that all Europe had nothing to look to but the extermination of the French principles, how would the present prospect of our success then appear? Could we entertain so vain a hope (indeed he was astonished to hear it even hinted) that the French, who had all the winter been lying in the snow sometimes, and wading up to their necks in water at others, in an enemy's country, fighting for their principles, will in their own, submit to give them up in a mild season? the thought was too absurd, and the expectation too extravagant, to be harboured by a man possessed of a spark of rationality. It was upon these grounds

so asked what were the lengths to which ministers intended we should go on with the present war. He had no delight in calling the attention of that House, and of the public, to the calamities of this country, but it was his duty; and he was sure that to conceal the truth, might be fatal to our Interests.—The truth then was, that we were already got into an alarming situation.—Our general internal commercial credit was most shockingly deranged; and the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, this very day, was a lamentable proof of it.—Bankruptcies would soon be beyond all calculation.—The present Chancellor had been but a few months in office, and he had already affixed the seals to between 4 and 500 commissions.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer had, for ten years, promised from year to year, to reduce and to bring our expenditure within our income; that had not arrived, nor ever would, by pursuing such a war as the present. If manufactures were stopped, and emigrations should take place, those who felt the evils, would think themselves deceived by Government, and that might bring on a disl ke to Government itself; this would be followed by that desire for innovation, which had proved the destruction of France. He concluded with moving,

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express to his Majesty the displeasure of this House, at a certain Memorial, dated the 5th of April, 1793, presented to the States-General of the United Provinces, signed by the Right Honourable Lord Auckland, his Majesty's Minister at the Hague, &c.

[*To be continued.*]

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

No VIII.

Ab homine, et pro vitio introducta est servitus; sed Libertas a DEO *hominis est indita naturae, quare ipsa ab homine sublata, semper redire gliscit, ut facit omne, quod libertate naturali privatur.*

THERE is no argument, which has been used with more success, against the truth of the Republican Theory, than *the apparent sanction* which Despotism has received, from *length of Time.* But if it can be demonstrated, that there has always existed a repugnance to the yoke; and that there ever has been exerted an effort to shake it off, the argument will then rest only on the intrinsic merits of the respective Theories.

Although Governments have ever originated in Barbarism, we may yet discover, that they have ever possessed a tendency towards perfection; and the Histories of all Nations will concur, in demonstrating to us, that all the miseries and misfortunes of mankind, have arisen from the perpetual conflict between the *Sense and Feelings* of the People, and the *barbarous policy* of the Government. It is impossible to reflect on their follies and crimes, without Pity and Indignation!—Such has been the Fatality, which has attended the possession of Power, that even Virtue and Innocence, when clothed with Despotism, have shared the fate and expiated the guilt of the most sanguinary Tyrant.—The heroism and virtue of a Pertinax, or a Probus, were rewarded with the fate of a Nero and a Caligula. The Tyranny of Government surpassed the power of human sufferance, and the vengeance of the people, when roused, was exercised indiscriminately upon the innocent and the guilty; their grievances demanded redress, but they only knew how to exercise revenge; and having satiated their fury, relapsed again into their former obedience—vainly trusting, that the memory of their vengeance, would prove the security of their Liberties.

"Let us consult" (says the Marquis Beccaria) "the "human Heart, and there we shall find the foundation "of the Sovereign's Right to punish: *For no advantage "in moral policy can be lasting, which is not founded "on the indelible sentiments of the Heart of Man.—"Whatever Law deviates from this principle, will "always meet with a resistance, which will destroy it "in the end: For the smallest force, continually applied, "will overcome the most violent motion, communicated "to bodies.*"

By pursuing the idea of the humane Philosopher, we may be led to account for the hitherto slow, and almost imperceptible, progress of liberal Principles in the World.—The *violent motion*, which was communicated to Society by Despotic power, continued long to operate, uncontrouled by the *force* of *Reason*;—but as in Philosophy, *the smallest force, continually applied, will finally overcome the most violent motion, communicated to bodies*; so the *force of Reason*, at first small and almost imperceptible, being continually applied to the *impulse of Despotism*, has overcome and destroyed it:—Which proves, that the policy of Nations, though sanctioned by Time, has never been founded ON THE INDELIBLE SENTIMENTS OF THE HEART OF MAN—but has ever been a SYSTEM OF SLAVERY, FOUNDED ON VICE, AND SUPPORTED BY TYRANNY!

In the pleasing reverse of this disgusting picture, we may contemplate, with the most rational satisfaction, and the purest delight, the principles of the French Revolution.—Though temporary dissensions may distract their Councils; though perfidious Generals may desert their Standard;—though rebellious slaves have armed the Majesty of National Vengeance; we yet behold the native energy of republican firmness pervading the whole community.—We behold their principles, pure and untainted, operating in every measure—and animating every tongue.—Principles which are about to be digested into a rational and permanent system of Government, *founded on public Virtue, and supported by public opinion; generated in the public Will, and ratified by the public Authority.*

When this system of Government shall be organized and completed, on these principles, we may join in the elegant and animated eulogium of Mr. Fox. We may then address *that Temple* of Freedom, in the language of the Orator, as "the most SPLENDID, AND THE MOST GLORIOUS EDIFICE OF LIBERTY, WHICH HAS BEEN ERECTED ON THE FOUNDATION OF HUMAN INTEGRITY, IN ANY TIME OR COUNTRY."*

July 8th. 1793. JULIAN.

* *Speech of Mr.* FOX, *in the British House of Commons, on the French Revolution.*

LONDON, May 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, MAY 2.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. Grey presented a petition from the Friendly Society of Sheffield, signed by upwards of eight thousand signatures, for a Reform of Parliament. He remarked, that neither the mode of Reform desired, nor the language of the Petition, were agreeable to his own sentiments; but in compliance with the wishes of his constituents he presented it, and moved that the Petition be brought up.

Mr. Grey seconded the motion.

Mr. Whitbread spoke in favour of receiving the Petition, after which the House divided, when there appeared, Against bringing up the Petition, 108—For it, 29.—Majority, 79.

Mr. Whitbread then presented a Petition from Birmingham, praying for a Reform in Parliament, and moved that it be brought up; on which the House divided, For bringing it up, Ayes 102—Nays 24—Majority 78.

Mr. Pitt divided with the majority, and the Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

Mr. Sheridan said, he had the honour of moving for leave to bring up a Petition from the Heritors, Merchants, Manufacturers, &c. of the city of Glasgow, and its environs; the prayer of which was for a thorough Reform, and for a shorter duration of Parliament.—He observed, that no Petition could exceed the present, for respectability of signatures; and to give the House an idea of the numbers, he informed them, that the Petition was Fifty Yards long, and closely written. He concluded by moving for leave to bring it up.—It was ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions for a Reform, were likewise presented from Dunbeven, Alnwick, Kempsey, Hamilton, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

The paragraph in our paper of Friday last, respecting the prize ship William, was founded on misinformation as we are assured that the President has not yet decided on the question submitted to him, respecting that vessel. The guard is, however, withdrawn, and she is now in possession of the captors.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Birmingham.

"I have found out a variety of money-coining practices here, highly disgraceful I think to the parties, to the country, and its laws; and in the instances I shall mention, likely to do infinite mischiefs to the vast circulation of Spanish silver, in the United States!

"As early as May, 1791, they began with the American copper cent, only upon reading the resolve of Congress to have such a money, and the getting over a print of the American Eagle. There were three different sorts of these *cents* made here, all with the President's head; not a bad likeness, and tolerably well executed.—I find, however, this was merely an attempt of some artists here, to induce Congress to give Birmingham the order for coinage of their copper money.

"I have seen pattern cards of shillings, sixpences, and halfpences, so base, as to be marked for sale, at the rate of 28, 30, and 38 shillings for the guinea.

"*Quarter dollars* and pistareens (but principally quarter dollars) cut into three, or rather four pieces. An exact triangle taken out of the centre. The other three pieces of debased silver, nevertheless to be run off as halves of the quarter dollar. The central piece is again coined down, and is left rather plain in the dies (which were shewn to me with pa's* of the money) and the crescent formed pieces, struck to nearly as possible the stamp of that part of a real Spanish quarter dollar. The pistareens were worse executed.

"I have also seen Dutch ducats, and dollars, which were done as follows. The ducat was cut out of a pure piece of soft silver, to the proper size, and to be easily bendable in the finger, as pure ducats are; there is then a thick *amalgam* of gold, (which is made of quicksilver and gold, and then squeezed through shammy leather) laid on this soft silver, and then struck in the press, to the exact size and marks of the Dutch ducat, of date 1792. This order came through English merchants, from Holland and London, soon after the declared and open assistance given by England to their high and mighty allies the Dutch. The value of these forged ducats, is about one and sixpence sterling, workmanship and all. They weigh about 2 dwt. 5 grs. and by weight the real ducat, would sell here for nearly ten shillings; so that here rests a neat profit of eight and sixpence on each piece.

"Spanish milled dollars are of three sorts, two only of which I have seen:—The baser one is cut from a well silver-plated sheet of copper of due thickness, then hooped round the edge with a silver wire, so thick as not to expose the copper if scraped moderately on the edge with a knife (a common mode here, to detect base silver) and is then milled to the copied die, of which there are more than one sort. They are so well executed, as to pass easily among others; and are in value, workmanship and all, about one and sixpence.

"The other and more pure dollars, the artists are more close and secret about, as being a better thing.—These however come to Birmingham, in real Spanish or Mexican dollars, bought at the bank and other places, sent down by land carriages, about 10,000 at a time, in a cask, and they are melted and recoined, copying as exactly the old impressions, of which there are three or four sorts, but mostly the lank visage of his most Catholic Majesty, *ninepence* of silver being taken from each of the new coinage, and these new ones want but little alloy to bring them to a proper thickness; two one-half, or *three* pence on each piece is ample pay to the artist here for dies, recoining, sending back to London, and all other expences, so that the public upon whom they are put, lose ninepence in every four and sixpence, and the emitter has a clear benefit of sixpence on each. Upon close investigation, *no doubt remains upon my mind*, but they are meant for the West-Indies or for the United States. Six *tons* of them, and of other silver, have been so melted down since the beginning of August last. The parties were very secret as to names, but dropped to me upon being closely pushed; it was done by them under an order in a regular way from an house in London, wholly in the *East* India line, and that those dollars were meant for the East:—But this cannot be the case, the people in that country being very nice and scrupulous as to silver imported coins. I have actually heard *professional* men (one in the church, and the other a physician) speak of knowing somewhat of this last coinage, and having recommended an artist for the purpose of doing it!!

"*Assignats* in quires, both stamped and signed, as well as in blank unstamped, with the proper papers, and all the French words necessary in the *water* marks executed, as I was told in London, and sent hither for the engraving, printing, and finishing strokes.

"The *head* of poor Louis, however, (which is done by a stamp, the same as is on the bills and notes here) appears now to be a want here, and a loss to these schemers; one of whom told me, cursing and execrating the war, that he should have been ten thousand pounds richer, if the declaration had been delayed a month or two longer. These assignats which I saw were all for ten, twenty, and two hundred livres each.

"In like manner, in the war time, did they forge and counterfeit *boxes* full of our Continental paper money. In one vessel there was taken four or five boxes of it; and others, which got into America, helped much the depreciation in 1779. In this place, such practices are held not criminal, but a fair advantage over an enemy: Indeed hardly any thing else, short of murder, is criminal among them; for I never yet saw a people, so totally devoid of principle, morality, and those lesser ties which bind and unite mankind."

NEW-LONDON, July 11.

Conflagration *and* Death!!

Capt. Fanning, of the brig Union, who arrived yesterday, via New-York, in 16 days from Cape Francois, gives us the following melancholy particulars, respecting the fate of that unhappy Island.

On the 18th of June, the Civil Commissioners, Messrs. Sonthonax and Polverel, arrived at the Cape, from Port-au Prince:—They immediately suspended Mons. Galbaud, the Governor and Commander of the troops at that place, and sent him on board ship; on the 19th, a number of Mulattoes were encouraged by these gentlemen, to come into the town, who, by unfair means, armed all the Negroes belonging to the Citizens, and encouraged them to assist in destroying the whites, which Scene, it is said, actually began on the 20th, about noon, when numbers were cut to pieces, others took refuge in the mountains, where it is supposed they have shared a similar fate to their brethren ere this;—those who were more fortunate, escaped on board the shipping with what little cloathes they had on, the wretches then began to plunder the town; after which they set fire to it, and on the 23d, when Capt. Fanning sailed, the burning still continued. Capt. Fanning sailed in company with about 200 sail of vessels, bound to different ports in America, under convoy of two French 74's and 4 frigates, who were bound as supposed, to Boston or Newport, so that we may soon expect to hear of their arrival. On Saturday last he fell in with the L'Embuscade, off Barnagat, who detained him 3 hours, and then ordered him to proceed on. Capt. Fanning's register, and all his papers, were burnt at the Cape.

In addition to the above, a gentleman who came passenger in Capt. Fanning says, that there was an indiscriminate massacre of men, women and children; and that between 9 and 10,000 were cut to pieces.

Cape Francois was a neat well built city, the buildings chiefly of stone—said to be as large as New-York The large church escaped the flames, being all of stone, and covered so that the fire cannot make any impression. The Government house has suffered much from the cannon shot, the soldiery were still engaged in fighting in town. It is supposed that this disastrous affair proceeded intirely from the difference between the two commissioners, who assumed the power, and the Governor Galbaud, who thought his rightful authority invaded.—He headed a number of sailors from the ships, who made the first attack, and repulsed the mulattoes, but having at hand a number of negroes with arms, the sailors and whites were repulsed.

This devastation is imputed to the Aristocrats, who finding themselves unlikely to prevail by arms, they aim at destroying the trade of France to this island.

Capt. Fanning observes, that he could have carried off any quanity of plunder, when he came away; the inhabitants left not only goods, furniture, &c. but even money, to save their lives. Capt. Fanning parted with the fleet the 30th of June.

From the accounts received by the latest arrivals at this port from the West Indies, it appears certain, that the British fleet, which invested Martinique, have gone to Jamaica; but whether for a supply of troops, or for the purpose of convoying a fleet of merchantmen to Europe, cannot be determined; the latter appears most probable, as the marine force at Jamaica has been very small, and a large fleet waiting for convoy.

July 18. By a letter of the 9th inst. from Baltimore, it is said, that 125 sail arrived in the Chesapeak from Cape-Francois, with the unfortunates from that Place. A committee was instantly appointed by the merchants in Baltimore to make the necessary arrangements for the distressed people.

For SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORES, belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.——For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last Will and Testament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, July 15, 1793.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM SAWDY, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Cooper, are hereby notified to appear, if they see Cause, at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to appoint Commissioners or Assignees to receive and distribute the Estate of said WILLIAM, said to be insolvent, among his Creditors, according to Law.

Witness, THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 15, 1793.

he aſked what were the lengths to which miniſters intended we ſhould go on with the preſent war. He had no delight in calling the attention of that Houſe, and of the public, to the calamities of this country, but it was his duty; and he was ſure that to conceal the truth, might be fatal to our Intereſts.—— The truth then was, that we were already got into an alarming ſituation.—Our general internal commercial credit was moſt ſhockingly deranged; and the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, this very day, was a lamentable proof of it.—Bankruptcies would ſoon be beyond all calculation.—The preſent Chancellor had been but a few months in office, and he had already affixed the ſeals to between 4 and 500 commiſſions.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer had, for ten years, promiſed from year to year, to reduce and to bring our expenditure within our income; that had not arrived, nor ever would, by purſuing ſuch a war as the preſent. If manufactures were ſtopped, and emigrations ſhould take place, thoſe who felt the evils, would think themſelves deceived by Government, and that might bring on a diſlike to Government itſelf; this would be followed by that deſire for innovation, which had proved the deſtruction of France. He concluded with moving,

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to expreſs to his Majeſty the diſpleaſure of this Houſe, at a certain Memorial, dated the 5th of April, 1793, preſented to the States-General of the United Provinces, ſigned by the Right Honourable Lord Auckland, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Hague, &c.

[*To be continued.*]

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

No VIII.

Ab homine, at pro vitio introducta eſt ſervitus; ſed Libertas a DEO *hominis eſt indita naturae, quare ipſa ab homine ſublata, ſemper redire gliſcit, ut facit omne, quod libertate naturali privatur.*

THERE is no argument, which has been uſed with more ſucceſs, againſt the truth of the Republican Theory, than *the apparent ſanction* which Diſpotiſm has received, from *length of Time*. But if it can be demonſtrated, that there has always exiſted a repugnance to the yoke; and that there ever has been exerted an effort to ſhake it off, the argument will then reſt only on the intrinſic merits of the reſpective Theories.

Although Governments have ever originated in Barbariſm, we may yet diſcover, that they have ever poſſeſſed a tendency towards perfection; and the Hiſtories of all Nations will concur, in demonſtrating to us, that all the miſeries and misfortunes of mankind, have ariſen from the perpetual conflict between the *Senſe and Feelings* of the People, and the *barbarous policy* of the Government. It is impoſſible to reflect on their follies and crimes, without Pity and Indignation!——Such has been the Fatality, which has attended the poſſeſſion of Power, that even Virtue and Innocence, when clothed with Deſpotiſm, have ſhared the fate and expiated the guilt of the moſt ſanguinary Tyrant.—The heroiſm and virtue of a Pertinax, or a Probus, were rewarded with the fate of a Nero and a Caligula. The Tyranny of Government ſurpaſſed the power of human ſufferance, and the vengeance of the people, when routed, was exerciſed indiſcriminately upon the innocent and the guilty; their grievances demanded redreſs, but they only knew how to exerciſe revenge; and having ſatiated their fury, relapſed again into their former obedience—vainly truſting, that the memory of their vengeance, would prove the ſecurity of their Liberties.

"Let us conſult" (ſays the Marquis Beccaria) "the "human Heart, and there we ſhall find the foundation "of the Sovereign's Right to puniſh: *For no advantage "in moral policy can be laſting, which is not founded "on the indelible ſentiments of the Heart of Man.*—"*Whatever Law deviates from this principle, will "always meet with a reſiſtance, which will deſtroy it "in the end: For the ſmalleſt force, continually applied, "will overcome the moſt violent motion, communicated "to bodies.*"

By purſuing the idea of the humane Philoſopher, we may be led to account for the hitherto ſlow, and almoſt imperceptible, progreſs of liberal Principles in the World.——The *violent motion*, which was communicated to Society by Deſpotic power, continued long to operate, uncontrouled by the *force* of *Reaſon*;—but as in Philoſophy, *the ſmalleſt force, continually applied, will finally overcome the moſt violent motion, communicated to bodies*; ſo the *forces of Reaſon*, at firſt ſmall and almoſt imperceptible, being continually applied to the *impulſe of Deſpotiſm*, has overcome and deſtroyed it:—Which proves, that the policy of Nations, though ſanctioned by Time, has never been founded ON THE INDELIBLE SENTIMENTS OF THE HEART OF MAN—but has ever been a SYSTEM OF SLAVERY, FOUNDED ON VICE, AND SUPPORTED BY TYRANNY!

In the pleaſing reverſe of this diſguſting picture, we may contemplate, with the moſt rational ſatisfaction, and the pureſt delight, the principles of the French Revolution.—Though temporary diſſenſions may diſtract their Councils; though perfidious Generals may deſert their Standard;—though rebellious ſlaves have armed the Majeſty of National Vengeance; we yet behold the native energy of republican firmneſs pervading the whole community.—We behold their principles, pure and untainted, operating in every meaſure—and animating every tongue.—Principles which are about to be digeſted into a rational and permanent ſyſtem of Government, *founded on public Virtue, and ſupported by public opinion; generated in the public Will, and ratified by the public Authority.*

When this ſyſtem of Government ſhall be organized and completed, on theſe principles, we may join in the elegant and animated eulogium of Mr. Fox. We may then addreſs *that Temple* of Freedom, in the language of the Orator, as "the moſt SPLENDID, AND THE MOST GLORIOUS EDIFICE OF LIBERTY, WHICH HAS BEEN ERECTED ON THE FOUNDATION OF HUMAN INTEGRITY, IN ANY TIME OR COUNTRY" *

July 8th. 1793. JULIAN.

* *Speech of Mr.* FOX, *in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, on the French Revolution.*

LONDON, May 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, MAY 2.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Dunfermline preſented a petition from the city of Edinburgh, with eight thouſand ſignatures, for a Reform of Parliament. He remarked, that neither the mode of Reform deſired, nor the language of the Petition, were agreeable to his own ſentiments; but in compliance with the wiſhes of his conſtituents he preſented it, and moved that the Petition be brought up.

Mr. Grey ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Whitbread ſpoke in favour of receiving the Petition, after which the Houſe divided, when there appeared, Againſt bringing up the Petition, 108—For it, 29—Majority, 79.

Mr. Whitbread then preſented a Petition from Birmingham, praying for a Reform in Parliament, and moved that it be brought up; on which the Houſe divided, For bringing it up, Ayes 102—Nays 24——Majority 78.

Mr. Pitt divided with the majority, and the Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, he had the honour of moving for leave to bring up a Petition from the Heritors, Merchants, Manufacturers, &c. of the city of Glaſgow, and its environs; the prayer of which was for a thorough Reform, and for a ſhorter duration of Parliament.—He obſerved, that no Petition could exceed the preſent, for reſpectability of ſignatures; and to give the Houſe an idea of the numbers, he informed them, that the Petition was Fifty Yards long, and cloſely written. He concluded by moving for leave to bring it up.—It was ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions for a Reform, were likewiſe preſented from Dunbeven, Alnwick, Kempſey, Hamilton, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

The paragraph in our paper of Friday laſt, reſpecting the prize ſhip William, was founded on miſinformation as we are aſſured that the Preſident has not yet decided on the queſtion ſubmitted to him, reſpecting that veſſel. The guard is, however, withdrawn, and ſhe is now in poſſeſſion of the captors.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Birmingham.

"I have found out a variety of money-coining practices here, highly diſgraceful I think to the parties, to the country, and its laws; and in the inſtances I ſhall mention, likely to do infinite miſchiefs to the vaſt circulation of Spaniſh ſilver, in the United States!

"As early as May, 1791, they began with the American copper cent, only upon reading the reſolve of Congreſs to have ſuch a money, and the getting over a print of the American Eagle. There were three different ſorts of theſe *cents* made here, all with the Preſident's head; not a bad likeneſs, and tolerably well executed.—I find, however, this was merely an attempt of ſome artiſts here, to induce Congreſs to give Birmingham the order for coinage of their copper money.

"I have ſeen pattern cards of ſhillings, ſixpences, and halfpences, ſo baſe, as to be marked for ſale, at the rate of 28, 30, and 36 ſhillings for the guinea.

"*Quarter dollars* and piſtareens (but principally quarter dollars) cut into three, or rather four pieces. An exact triangle taken out of the centre. The other three pieces of debaſed ſilver, nevertheleſs to be run off as halves of the quarter dollar. The central piece is again coined down, and is left rather plain in the dies (which were ſhewn to me with parts* of the money) and the creſcent formed pieces, ſtruck to nearly as poſſible the ſtamp of that part of a real Spaniſh quarter dollar. The piſtareens were worſe executed.

"I have alſo ſeen Dutch ducats, and dollars, which were done as follows. The ducat was cut out of a pure piece of ſoft ſilver, to the proper ſize, and to be eaſily bendable in the finger, as pure ducats are; there is then a thick *amalgam* of gold, (which is made of quickſilver and gold, and then ſqueezed through ſhammy leather) laid on this ſoft ſilver, and then ſtruck in the preſs, to the exact ſize and marks of the Dutch ducat, of date 1782. This order came through Engliſh merchants, from Holland and London, ſoon after the declared and open aſſiſtance given by England to their high and mighty allies the Dutch. The value of theſe forged ducats, is about one and ſixpence ſterling, workmanſhip and all. They weigh about 2 dwt. 5 grs. and by weight the real ducat, would ſell here for nearly ten ſhillings; ſo that here reſts a neat profit of eight and ſixpence on each piece.

"Spaniſh milled dollars are of three ſorts, two only of which I have ſeen:—The baſer one is cut from a well ſilver-plated ſheet of copper of due thickneſs, then hooped round the edge with a ſilver wire, ſo thick as not to expoſe the copper if ſcraped moderately on the edge with a knife (a common mode here, to detect baſe ſilver) and is then milled to the copied die, of which there are more than one ſort. They are ſo well executed, as to paſs eaſily among others; and are in value, workmanſhip and all, about one and ſixpence.

"The other and more pure dollars, the artiſts are more cloſe and ſecret about, as being a better thing.—Theſe however come to Birmingham, in real Spaniſh or Mexican dollars, bought at the bank and other places, ſent down by land carriages, about 10,000 at a time, in a caſk, and they are melted and recoined, copying as exactly the old impreſſions, of which there are three or four ſorts, but moſtly the lank viſage of his moſt Catholic Majeſty, *ninepence* of ſilver being taken from each of the new coinage, and theſe new ones want but little alloy to bring them to a proper thickneſs; two one-half, or *three* pence on each piece is ample pay to the artiſt here for dies, recoining, ſending back to London, and all other expences, ſo that the public upon whom they are put, loſe ninepence in every four and ſixpence, and the emitter has a clear benefit of ſixpence on each. Upon cloſe inveſtigation, *no doubt remains upon my mind*, but they are meant for the Weſt-Indies or for the United States. Six *tons* of them, and of other ſilver, have been ſo melted down ſince the beginning of Auguſt laſt. The parties were very ſecret as to names, but dropped to me upon being cloſely puſhed; it was done by them under an order in a regular way from an houſe in London, wholly in the *Eaſt* India line, and that thoſe dollars were meant for the Eaſt:—But this cannot be the caſe, the people in that country being very nice and ſcrupulous as to ſilver imported coins. I have actually heard *profeſſional* men (one in the church, and the other a phyſician) ſpeak of knowing ſomewhat of this laſt coinage, and having recommended an artiſt for the purpoſe of doing it!!

* *Suppoſed for* PIECES.

"*Aſſignats* in quires, both ſtamped and ſigned, as well as in blank unſtamped, with the proper paper, and all the French words neceſſary in the *water* marks executed, as I was told in London, and ſent hither for the engraving, printing, and finiſhing ſtrokes.

"The *head* of poor Louis, however, (which is done by a ſtamp, the ſame as is on the bills and notes here) appears now to be a want here, and a loſs to theſe ſchemers; one of whom told me, curſing and execrating the war, that he ſhould have been ten thouſand pounds richer, if the declaration had been delayed a month or two longer. Thoſe aſſignats which I ſaw were all for ten, twenty, and two hundred livres each.

"In like manner, in the war time, did they forge and counterfeit *boxes* full of our Continental paper money. In one veſſel there was taken four or five boxes of it; and others, which got into America, helped much the depreciation in 1779. In this place, ſuch practices are held not criminal, but a fair advantage over an enemy: Indeed hardly any thing elſe, ſhort of murder, is criminal among them; for I never yet ſaw a people, ſo totally devoid of principle, morality, and thoſe leſſer ties which bind and unite mankind."

NEW-LONDON, July 11.

Conflagration *and* Death!!

Capt. Fanning, of the brig Union, who arrived yeſterday, via New-York, in 16 days from Cape Francois, gives us the following melancholy particulars, reſpecting the fate of that unhappy Iſland.

On the 18th of June, the Civil Commiſſioners, Meſſrs. Sonthonax and Polverel, arrived at the Cape, from Port-au Prince:—They immediately ſuſpended Mont. Galbaud, the Governor and Commander of the troops at that place, and ſent him on board ſhip; on the 19th, a number of Mulattoes were encouraged by theſe gentlemen, to come into the town, who, by unfair means, armed all the Negroes belonging to the Citizens, and encouraged them to aſſiſt in deſtroying the whites, which Scene, it is ſaid, actually began on the 20th, about noon, when numbers were cut to pieces, others took refuge in the mountains, where it is ſuppoſed they have ſhared a ſimilar fate to their brethren ere this;—thoſe who were more fortunate, eſcaped on board the ſhipping with what little cloathes they had on, the wretches then began to plunder the town; after which they ſet fire to it, and on the 23d, when Capt. Fanning ſailed, the burning ſtill continued. Capt. Fanning ſailed in company with about 200 ſail of veſſels, bound to different ports in America, under convoy of two French 74's and 4 frigates, who were bound as ſuppoſed, to Boſton or Newport, ſo that we may ſoon expect to hear of their arrival. On Saturday laſt he fell in with the L'Embuſcade, off Barnagat, who detained him 3 hours, and then ordered him to proceed on. Capt. Fanning's regiſter, and all his papers, were burnt at the Cape.

In addition to the above, a gentleman who came paſſenger in Capt. Fanning ſays, that there was an indiſcriminate maſſacre of men, women and children; and that between 9 and 10,000 were cut to pieces.

Cape Francois was a neat well built city, the buildings chiefly of ſtone—ſaid to be as large as New-York The large church eſcaped the flames, being all of ſtone, and covered to that the fire cannot make any impreſſion. The Government houſe has ſuffered much from the cannon ſhot, the ſoldiery were ſtill engaged in fighting in town. It is ſuppoſed that this diſaſtrous affair proceeded intirely from the difference between the two commiſſioners, who aſſumed the power, and the Governor Galbaud, who thought his rightful authority invaded.—He headed a number of ſailors from the ſhips, who made the firſt attack, and repulſed the mulattoes, but having at hand a number of negroes with arms, the ſailors and whites were repulſed.

This deva[illegible]tation is imputed to the Ariſtocrats, who finding themſelves unlikely to prevail by arms, they aim at deſtroying the trade of France to this iſland.

Capt. Fanning obſerves, that he could have carried off any quanity of plunder, when he came away; the inhabitants left not only goods, furniture, &c. but even money, to ſave their lives. Capt. Fanning parted with the fleet the 30th of June.

From the accounts received by the lateſt arrivals at this port from the Weſt Indies, it appears certain, that the Britiſh fleet, which inveſted Martinique, have gone to Jamaica; but whether for a ſupply of troops, or for the purpoſe of convoying a fleet of merchantmen to Europe, cannot be determined; the latter appears moſt probable, as the marine force at Jamaica has been very ſmall, and a large fleet waiting for convoy.

July 18. By a letter of the 9th inſt. from Baltimore, it is ſaid, that 125 ſail arrived in the Cheſapeak from Cape-Francois, with the unfortunates from that Place. A committee was inſtantly appointed by the merchants in Baltimore to make the neceſſary arrangements for the diſtreſſed people.

For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES, belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.——For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, July 15, 1793.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM SAWDY, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Cooper, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſee Cauſe, at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to appoint Commiſſioners or Aſſignees, to receive and diſtribute the Eſtate of ſaid WILLIAM, ſaid to be inſolvent, among his Creditors, according to Law.

Witneſs, THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 15, 1793.

From the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL ADVERTISER, *of July* 13.

IN answer to the note which appeared in the Federal Gazette, and which you re-published in your paper of this morning, contradicting the substance of a report I transmitted to your press, relative to the disposition of the southern Spaniards towards the United States, I will remark, That before I ventured to make it more public through the medium of your paper, I heard it from several quarters very worthy of credit. Since the report has been contradicted in the news-papers, I have taken pains to gather further information on the subject, and find, from undoubted authority, that my first statement was substantially well founded. The business is, however, more correctly as follows: For some weeks past, a negociation between the Spanish agents and our Executive has been on foot, the last step to which on the part of Spain is a declaration, that a treaty of amity and alliance exists between them and the Creeks, by which they guarantee to these their lands from invasion; and therefore, that should the United States attempt to pursue those Creeks within their country, Spain should find herself bound to assist them, in repelling the attack.—That is, that we must tamely bear our brethren to be daily butchered by an inhuman foe, without repelling the attack by invading their territory, but remain strictly on the defensive, under pain of rousing the mighty enmity of the Spaniards, whose power in the south of this continent is far less formidable than that of the Creeks, their allies.

July 12. SCEVOLA.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) June 20.

We are authorized to mention, that official communications have been received from the President of the United States, by our government, forbidding Georgia to enter into an offensive war with the Creeks. These orders authorize the raising of one company of cavalry and one of infantry, each to consist of one hundred men, to be commissioned by the Governor of the State, and under Continental pay whilst in actual service.

June 27. General Pickens will set out in the course of this week from Hopewell, in South-Carolina, for Philadelphia. This journey is undertaken by the General at the request of the President of the United States to consult on measures for chastising the hostile Southern Indians, and to form some plan for the protection of our frontier, as well as that of South-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The President of the United States arrived in Town from the Southward on Thursday last.

This day Capt. Phillips, of the sloop Louisiana, arrived here in 19 days from Cape Francois, and informs us, that he sailed out in company with the French fleet from the Cape, and put into Norfolk, where he landed some French passengers he had brought from Cape-Francois. Capt. Phillips says, that the French fleet were destined for this port, but a head wind met them, which obliged them to put into the Chesapeak-Bay.—The Captain further says, that there are 400 persons wounded on board the Admiral's ship, and that the fleet will soon sail for Rhode-Island, in order to lay in a supply of provisions.

This morning, Mr. Genet, as we are informed, set off for Baltimore, to visit the unfortunate people who have arrived there from Cape-Francois.—It was reported also, that General Galbaud and the Admiral who ordered the landing of the troops at the Cape to oppose the Commissioners have been put under an arrest by their own officers, and are actually prisoners. They are charged with having had the design of delivering up the Cape to the British.

JULY 16.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Baltimore, dated 11th July, to his friend in this city.

"Afflicting beyond measure is the situation of those unhappy creatures who have made their escape from the massacre at the Cape. Fathers bewailing their wives and children; wives distracted for the loss of their husbands; and children unprotected and wholly destitute of every necessary. About thirty sail of the fleet have arrived, and our river is crouded with others coming up, the inhabitants of Baltimore evince the part they take in their situation, by the liberality of their subscriptions, which already (only two days) amount to fifteen thousand dollars.

The most circumstantial account we have received of the cause of this fatal disaster, throws considerable part of the censures on the inhabitants of the Cape: It appears that General Galbaud arrived there in the absence of the Commissioners; that he found the town in great want of provisions, which he had not money to purchase—that he offered the Americans fourteen dollars per barrel for flour, payable in drafts on Philadelphia or France, that the Americans refused to receive such payment, but offered their flour at 12 dollars for specie or the produce of the island, that the *inhabitants* pleased with the generosity of this offer, agreed with the General to furnish the produce; in consequence of which agreement the Americans delivered their flour and then the inhabitants would not comply with their promises—at this stage of the business the Commissioners arrived—they censured the general for exceeding his powers, and so defined what they conceived to be his authority, that he refused to remain in the island and determined on returning to France.—The Commissioners however confirmed the purchase from the Americans, and assessed the inhabitants heavily for the payment—the latter disgusted with the tax, invited the General and Admiral (who it seems was displeased also with his treatment) to an attack on the Commissioners, they landed for the purpose, and the inhabitants refused their aid; the Commissioners and their party sustained the attack of their adversaries two days, and it then would appear that each party considered itself in danger, the one retired to the shipping, the other to the country, the revolted Negroes were admitted into the town, and then scenes of unparralleled horror were committed."

BOSTON, July 11.

By the British papers, of various dates received, by the two arrivals from England since our last, we have intelligence as late as the 24th of May; but nothing authentic or official appears in any of them. There are many paragraphs evidently Ministerial, and calculated to reconcile the people to the continuance of the war. There are many rumours of insurrections in Britany; and in one paper, of the date of May 23d, there is an account of Nantz having surrendered to the Royalists on the 21st of April.

By these papers, it appears that the armies on the frontiers of France, have had many actions; but none of them decisive. The bankruptcies in England are numerous, beyond all belief. The Bill for a Parliamentary Reform is negatived by a large majority; and there seems nothing to indicate the approach of Peace: On the other hand, the war is not pursued with vigour by any of the powers concerned in it. But there is one thing remarkable, the French troops appear to be the assailants in every action: A proof that they are not intimidated by the German troops: The division of Poland, by the Russian and Prussian troops, was a secret to the British Court, till the moment it was effected.—Prizes are reciprocally taken by the powers at war; but the balance is in favour of our Gallic Allies.

The country, in the vicinity of the armies in the Netherlands, is literally eat up, by the troops employed there.

A private letter, and indeed all the letters from Europe, represent the impossibility of reducing, or even penetrating France, unless there is a rising of the people against their own government; of which there is not, at present, the least shadow of a probability.

NEWPORT, July 23

"We learn from Philadelphia, that the Commissioners, for settling the Accounts between the United States and the individual States, finally finished this important Business, on Saturday the 29th ult. and that a sufficient Balance has been found due, from the United States, to the State of Rhode-Island, to discharge the Whole of the Securities, now out in the Hands of Individuals, against this State, for personal Service done, or for Supplies furnished in Support of the late War; and also to discharge the Balances due, for the Depreciation of their Wages, to the Officers and Soldiers of the Regiments heretofore commanded by Colonels Crary, Topham and Elliot.—This Intelligence may be relied on. And as, in the Adjustment of the National Accounts, each State was charged with the Sum assumed from it, pursuant to the Act of Congress, passed August 4, 1790, entitled, "*An Act making Provision for the Debt of the United States*," all Cause of Complaint, with Respect to the Disproportion of the Sums then assumed, is now entirely removed."

An Act of Congress, passed at the last Session, the Gold Coins of England and Portugal, are to pass at the same Rate as at present, after the first of July—that is, 89 Cents the Penny-weight. But the Gold Coins of France and Spain, and the Dominions of Spain, will from that Period pass at the Rate of 87 Cents the Penny-weight.

Last Monday arrived at New-York, the French Frigate L'Embuscade, Capt. Bompard, after a Cruise of 25 Days from that Port.

We hear from Charlestown, in this State, that last Tuesday Evening the Wife of Mr. John Green, of that Town, was killed by Lightning.

MARRIED.]—In North Carolina, Capt. JONATHAN MARSH, of Providence, to Miss LIVINIA HAIRS

—In this Town, Capt. JACOB SMITH, of Providence, to Miss POLLY ENGLISH.

DIED.]—In Philadelphia, Mr. BENJAMIN TOWNE, for several Years a Printer in that City.

—At Freetown, Mrs. SARAH BLISS, Relict of Mr. George Bliss, late of this Town, aged One Hundred Years and Fourteen Days.

—At Providence, Mrs. MARTHA DORRANCE, the amiable Consort of John Dorrance, Esq.

—At South Kingstown, Col. THOMAS POTTER; and Mr. STEPHEN POTTER, Son of the late John Potter, Esq.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to insert the following in your Mercury, and you will oblige A CORRESPONDENT.

July 12.

EXTRACT.

WITHOUT the smallest intention to depreciate the principles of Free Masonry, which we understand to have a laudable tendency to promote Brotherly Love, we must again declare, that we cannot deem the pulpit a station from which it is proper to illustrate them. Those clerical Gentlemen, who think otherwise, have possibly better reasons to offer for their conduct, in this respect, than we have yet seen. When, therefore, a Minister of the Gospel chooses to recommend Free Masonry, in his *professional* Character, in which Character he certainly would not wish to be suspected of trifling with a religious assembly, we think it highly incumbent on him to explain what new light or additional strength the peculiar lessons of Free Masonry afford to the Christian Doctrines inculcating the Social Obligation. We easily conceive, that Free-Masons may be better Men, in proportion as they are good Christians; and only wish to know, how good Christians are made better, by becoming Free-Masons?—Were such a superiority evident, this inquiry would be superfluous: But, even if we should yield full assent to the high pretensions of the Masons, there still remains another interesting question; which is, how they can reconcile with philanthropy, the making a monopoly of the means of attaining to superior Virtue?

We recommend these points, to the next preacher on

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 15.

ENTERED,	*from*
Ship Berbice Valaunce, Church,	Isle Delos
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New-York
—— Aurora, Caboone,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Hill,	Baltimore
—— Swallow, Chaloner,	Long-Island
—— Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
—— Randolph, Cleaveland,	Ditto
—— Sarah-Ann, Topham, jun.	Ditto
—— Briton, Borden,	Ditto
—— Abigail, Tew,	Ditto
—— Neptune, Gardner,	Trinidada
—— Betsy, Read,	St. Martins
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Cape Francois
Sloop Laura, Sheldon,	Providence
—— New York Packet, Jenkins,	Edenton
Schooner Nancy, Chace,	Dighton
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Union, Finch,	Philadelphia
—— Lydia, Coggeshall,	Boston
—— Clementina, Wescott,	Providence
—— Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Sarah Ann, Topham, jun.	Connecticut
—— Fanny, Harris,	New-London
—— Nancy, Holden,	Norfolk
Brig Enterprize, Wardwell, 2d,	Ditto
Schooner Fame, Bowen,	Ditto
—— Hannah, Allin,	Alexandria
—— Hannah, Townsend,	St. Croix
Sloop Sally, Russell,	Baltimore

[*BY AUTHORITY.*]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

TO MORROW EVENING will be Presented

A Favourite COMEDY (as performed in BOSTON, with unbounded Applause) Call'd,

BARNABY BRITTLE;

OR,

A WIFE, *at her Wit's End.*

Barnaby Brittle, . . .	Mr. Watts,
Sir Peter Pride,	Mr. Kenny,
Lovemore,	Mr. Minchin,
Jeremy,	Mr. Adams,
Jeffrey,	Mr. Huggins,
And Clodpole, ...	Mr. Harper.
Mrs. Brittle,	Mrs. Metchler,
Lady Pride,	Miss Brewer,
And Dematis,	Miss Smith.

After which, a DANCING BALLETTE.—Called,

The Two PHILOSOPHERS;

OR,

The *MERRY GIRL.*

In which Madame PLACIDE will dance a HORN-PIPE.

The Whole will conclude with a favourite FARCE, Called,

All the WORLD's a STAGE.

Sir Gilbert Pumpkin,	Mr. Kenny,
Charles Stanley,	Mr. Watts,
Harry Stukely,	Mr. Adams,
Waiter,	Mr. Huggins,
Hostler,	Mr. Minchin,
And Diggery Duckling,	Mr. Harper.
Miss Kitty Sprightly,	Miss Smith,
And Miss Bridget Pumpkin,	Mrs. Metchler.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADAMS COURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

☞ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6 and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Half past 7 o'Clock.

☞ The Days of Performance are MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

BENJAMIN HILL

Informs the Public in general, and his Customers in particular,

THAT he has removed his Bake-House, from Walter Easton's to Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf, where he now carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, in all its Branches:—And has for Sale, a small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, which will be Sold cheap for Cash.—He has to LET, the lower Part of Mr. Easton's House, from which he has just removed.

Newport, July 15, 1793.

For *FREIGHT*, or *CHARTER*,

The SCHOONER

NANCY,

RICHARD BARNEY, *Master*,

Now lying at SLOCUM's Wharf.

—She is between 50 and 60 Tons Burthen, is well found, and has good Accommodations.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Master on board.

Newport, July 16, 1793.

*** *The Want of Room obliges us to omit several Articles of Intelligence, and some Advertisements, until our*

From the PHILADELPHIA **GENERAL ADVERTISER**, *of July 13.*

IN answer to the note which appeared in the Federal Gazette, and which you re-publiſhed in your paper of this morning, contradicting the ſubſtance of a report I tranſmitted to your preſs, relative to the diſpoſition of the ſouthern Spaniards towards the United States, I will remark, That before I ventured to make it more public through the medium of your paper, I heard it from ſeveral quarters very worthy of credit. Since the report has been contradicted in the news-papers, I have taken pains to gather further information on the ſubject, and find, from undoubted authority, that my firſt ſtatement was ſubſtantially well founded. The buſineſs is, however, more correctly as follows: For ſome weeks paſt, a negociation between the Spaniſh agents and our Executive has been on foot, the laſt ſtep to which on the part of Spain is a declaration, that a treaty of amity and alliance exiſts between them and the Creeks, by which they guarantee to theſe their lands from invaſion; and therefore, that ſhould the United States attempt to purſue thoſe Creeks within their country, Spain ſhould find herſelf bound to aſſiſt them, in repelling the attack.—That is, that we muſt tamely bear our brethren to be daily butchered by an inhuman foe, without repelling the attack by invading their territory, but remain ſtrictly on the defenſive, under pain of rouſing the mighty enmity of the Spaniards, whoſe power in the ſouth of this continent is far leſs formidable than that of the Creeks, their allies.

July 12. SCEVOLA.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) June 20.

We are authorized to mention, that official communications have been received from the Preſident of the United States, by our government, forbidding Georgia to enter into an offenſive war with the Creeks. Theſe orders authorize the raiſing of one company of cavalry and one of infantry, each to conſiſt of one hundred men, to be commiſſioned by the Governor of the State, and under Continental pay whilſt in actual ſervice.

June 27. General Pickens will ſet out in the courſe of this week from Hopewell, in South-Carolina, for Philadelphia. This journey is undertaken by the General at the requeſt of the Preſident of the United States to conſult on meaſures for chaſtiſing the hoſtile Southern Indians, and to form ſome plan for the proteſtion of our frontier, as well as that of South-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The Preſident of the United States arrived in Town from the Southward on Thurſday laſt.

This day Capt. Phillips, of the ſloop Louiſiana, arrived here in 19 days from Cape Francois, and informs us, that he ſailed out in company with the French fleet from the Cape, and put into Norfolk, where he landed ſome French paſſengers he had brought from Cape-Francois. Capt. Phillips ſays, that the French fleet were deſtined for this port, but a head wind met them, which obliged them to put into the Cheſapeak-Bay.—The Captain further ſays, that there are 400 perſons wounded on board the Admiral's ſhip, and that the fleet will ſoon ſail for Rhode-Iſland, in order to lay in a ſupply of proviſions.

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Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Baltimore, dated 11th July, to his friend in this city.

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NEWPORT, July 23

"We learn from Philadelphia, that the Commiſſioners, for ſettling the Accounts between the United States and the individual States, finally finiſhed this important Buſineſs, on Saturday the 29th ult. and that a ſufficient Balance has been found due, from the United States, to the State of Rhode-Iſland, to diſcharge the Whole of the Securities, now out in the Hands of Individuals, againſt this State, for perſonal Service done, or for Supplies furniſhed in Support of the late War; and alſo to diſcharge the Balances due, for the Depreciation of their Wages, to the Officers and Soldiers of the Regiments heretofore commanded by Colonels Crary, Topham and Elliot.—This Intelligence may be relied on. And as, in the Adjuſtment of the National Accounts, each State was charged with the Sum aſſumed from it, purſuant to the Act of Congreſs, paſſed Auguſt 4, 1790, entitled, "*An Act making Proviſion for the Debt of the United States*," all Cauſe of Complaint, with Reſpect to the Diſproportion of the Sums then aſſumed, is now entirely removed."

An Act of Congreſs, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion, the Gold Coins of England and Portugal, are to paſs at the ſame Rate as at preſent, after the firſt of July—that is, 89 Cents the Penny-weight. But the Gold Coins of France and Spain, and the Dominions of Spain, will from that Period paſs at the Rate of 87 Cents the Penny-weight.

Laſt Monday arrived at New-York, the French Frigate L'Embuſcade, Capt. Bompard, after a Cruiſe of 25 Days from that Port.

We hear from Charleſtown, in this State, that laſt Tueſday Evening the Wife of Mr. John Green, of that Town, was killed by Lightning.

MARRIED.]—In North Carolina, Capt. JONATHAN MARSH, of Providence, to Miſs LIVINIA HAIRS

—In this Town, Capt. JACOB SMITH, of Providence, to Miſs POLLY ENGLISH.

DIED.]—In Philadelphia, Mr. BENJAMIN TOWNE, for ſeveral Years a Printer in that City.

—At Freetown, Mrs. SARAH ELISS, Relict of Mr. George Buſs, late of this Town, aged One Hundred Years and Fourteen Days.

—At Providence, Mrs. MARTHA DORRANCE, the amiable Conſort of John Dorrance, Eſq.

—At South Kingſtown, Col. THOMAS POTTER; and Mr. STEPHEN POTTER, Son of the late John Potter, Eſq.

Mr. BARBER,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your Mercury, and you will oblige A CORRESPONDENT.

July 12.

EXTRACT.

WITHOUT the ſmalleſt intention to depreciate the principles of Free Maſonry, which we underſtand to have a laudable tendency to promote Brotherly Love, we muſt again declare, that we cannot deem the pulpit a ſtation from which it is proper to illuſtrate them. Thoſe clerical Gentlemen, who think otherwiſe, have poſſible better reaſons to offer for their conduct, in this reſpect, than we have yet ſeen. When, therefore, a Miniſter of the Goſpel chooſes to recommend Free Maſonry, in his *profeſſional* Character, in which Character he certainly would not wiſh to be ſuſpected of trifling with a religious aſſembly, we think it highly incumbent on him to explain what new light or additional ſtrength the peculiar leſſons of Free Maſonry afford to the Chriſtian Doctrines inculcating the Social Obligation. We eaſily conceive, that Free-Maſons may be better Men, in proportion as they are good Chriſtians; and only wiſh to know, how good Chriſtians are made better, by becoming Free-Maſons?—Were ſuch a ſuperiority evident, this inquiry would be ſuperfluous: But, even if we ſhould yield full aſſent to the high pretenſions of the Maſons, there ſtill remains another intereſting queſtion; which is, how they can reconcile with philanthropy, the making a monopoly of the means of attaining to ſuperior Virtue?

We recommend theſe points, to the next preacher on the ſubject. [*Monthly Review*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, July 15.

ENTERED,	*from*
Ship Berbice Valaunce, Church,	Iſle Delos
Sloop Peggy, Bliſs,	New-York
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Hill,	Baltimore
—— Swallow, Chaloner,	Long-Iſland
—— Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
—— Randolph, Cleaveland,	Ditto
—— Sarah-Ann, Topham, jun.	Ditto
—— Briton, Borden,	Ditto
—— Abigail, Tew,	Ditto
—— Neptune, Gardner,	Trinidada
—— Betſy, Read,	St. Martins
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Cape Francois
Sloop Laura, Sheldon,	Providence
—— New York Packet, Jenkins,	Edenton
Schooner Nancy, Chace,	Dighton
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Union, Finch,	Philadelphia
—— Lydia, Coggeſhall,	Boſton
—— Clementina, Weſtcott,	Providence
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	New York
—— Sarah Ann, Topham, jun.	Connecticut
—— Fanny, Harris,	New-London
—— Nancy, Holden,	Norfolk
Brig Enterprize, Wardwell, 2d,	Ditto
Schooner Fame, Bowen,	Ditto
—— Hannah, Allin,	Alexandria
—— Hannah, Townſend,	St. Croix
Sloop Sally, Ruſſell,	Baltimore

[*BY AUTHORITY.*]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

TO MORROW EVENING will be Preſented

A Favourite COMEDY (as performed in BOSTON, with unbounded Applauſe) Call'd,

BARNABY BRITTLE;

OR,

A WIFE, *at her Wit's End.*

Barnaby Brittle,	Mr. Watts,
Sir Peter Pride,	Mr. Kenny,
Lovemore,	Mr. Minchin,
Jeremy,	Mr. Adams,
Jeffrey,	Mr. Huggins,
And Clodpole,	Mr. Harper.
Mrs. Brittle,	Mrs. Metchler,
Lady Pride,	Miſs Brewer,
And Demaris,	Miſs Smith.

After which, a DANCING BALLETTE.—Called,

The Two PHILOSOPHERS;

OR,

The *MERRY GIRL.*

In which Madame PLACIDE will dance a HORNPIPE.

The Whole will conclude with a favourite FARCE, Called,

All the WORLD's a STAGE.

Sir Gilbert Pumpkin,	Mr. Kenny,
Charles Stanley,	Mr. Watts,
Harry Stukely,	Mr. Adams,
Waiter,	Mr. Huggins,
Hoſtler,	Mr. Minchin,
And Diggery Duckling,	Mr. Harper.
Miſs Kitty Sprightly,	Miſs Smith,
And Miſs Bridget Pumpkin,	Mrs. Metchler.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADAMS COURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

☞ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half paſt 6 and the Curtain drawn up preciſely at Half paſt 7 o'Clock.

☞ The Days of Performance are MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

BENJAMIN HILL

Informs the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular,

THAT he has removed his Bake-Houſe, from Walter Eaſton's to Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf, where he now carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, in all its Branches:—And has for Sale, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, which will be Sold cheap for Caſh.—He has to LET, the lower Part of Mr. Eaſton's Houſe, from which he has juſt removed.

Newport, July 15, 1793.

For *FREIGHT*, or *CHARTER*,

The SCHOONER

NANCY,

RICHARD BARNEY, *Maſter*,

Now lying at SLOCUM's Wharf.—She is between 50 and 60 Tons Burthen, is well found, and has good Accommodations.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Maſter on board.

Newport, July 16, 1793.

*** *The Want of Room obliges us to omit ſeveral Articles of Intelligence, and ſome Advertiſements, until our next.*

THE COQUETTE.—A SONG.

WHEN youth bedeck'd on me, no maiden was seen
So lively, so witty, so gay at fifteen;
'Twas then the fine sparks, of the highest degree,
Came fawning, and wooing, and begging to me:
I blest'd with a smile, with a frown I could kill;
My lovers all vied how to humour my will.

At fifteen, I'd fifteen fond suitors or more,
At twenty, I dare say, not less than a score;
But having entangled their hearts, in my net,
Determin'd in future to play the Coquette:
So, when they intreated, my answer was still,
Indeed, Sir, not now—when it suits me, I will.

My prudence, I thought would reward all my pains,
By encrease of years brought an encrease of swains,
But, alas! now I find all my lovers drop off,
My rivals all jeer, and exultingly scoff;
Then think, ye fair damsels, on this maxim still,
If you won't when you can, you cannot when you will.

From the English Chronicle.

A BRISK young widow, happening to see your paper one day, when it was filled entirely with debate and politics, said, "Bob, how dull, not a love-lorn maiden drowned, at Gretna elopement, an advertisement for a husband, nor even a rhyming *Jeux d'Esprit* for us Ladies!—No. Sir, I lend this for her, personally, as she often sees your paper:

IMPROMTU,

On the fashionable Enceint Pads worn by Ladies of all ages.

YE white-bridled widows, young virgins and old,
Who wear quilted pads, it is taken for granted:
(For the case is so plain, that we need not be told)
'Tis the *true swell of nature alone* that is *wanted*.

BOSOM FRIEND.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

THE Assignees to the Estate of RICHARD GREENE, late of Warwick, deceased, hereby notify the Creditors, that they have disposed of the whole of said Estate, and are now ready to make a Distribution of the Monies that have arisen from the Sale thereof, to them only, they producing proper Vouchers of their respective Claims.

Newport, July 4, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of JOHN CRANSTON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment, to

COMFORT CRANSTON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, July 9, 1793.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR DRESSER, FROM *NEW YORK*,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Business: He has now the newest Fashions, from London and Paris:—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the nicest Inspection.—He also makes the newest fashion'd full dressed CAPS, suitable for the Season.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, that will please to favour him with their Custom, will please to send to his Shop, in the Main-Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dressing some of the first Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Assiduity and sincere Wish to please, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE, commodious HOUSE, in the Main-Street, lately occupied by Mr. RIVERA, with good Stable, Chair-House, Garden, &c. —For Terms, apply to

CHARLES HANDY.

Newport, June 10, 1793.

John Lyon & Son

Beg Leave to inform the PUBLIC,

THAT they have lately removed to this Town, and now carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY at the lower End of Thames Street; where those who may please to favour them with their Custom, may be supplied, either Wholesale or Retail, with good warranted Cotton and Wool CARDS, of various Prices, according to the Quality, cheaper and better than those imported from Europe, and as cheap as can be purchased in America.—They flatter themselves with the Hopes of receiving the

---

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep-Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboosses,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

Carries on the Business in all its Branches,

HAS on Hand, for Sale, some Farms on the Island, and on the Main; several Houses, in different Parts of the Town; four Houses and Lots in the Main-Street, some of which will be exchanged for Land in this State, or the State of Vermont.—He can furnish Gentlemen and Ladies with furnished Rooms, or without.

Any Person that wants a Vessel, built of any Size, by applying to him, may be supplied on reasonable Terms.

He purchases and sells SECURITIES, of all Sorts.—He will give a definite Price for Old GOLD and SILVER, BRASS and COPPER.

Newport, July 1, 1793.

To be SOLD or LET,

And entered the 25th of March next,

THE Possessions of the Subscriber, situate in Tiverton, containing about 30 Acres of LAND, with Part of a Dwelling-House, and other Out-Buildings thereon.—For further Particulars inquire of WESTON HICKS, living on the Premises.

Tiverton, June 26 1793.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of AMOS GARDINER, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the aforesaid Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

AMOS GARDINER, Executor.

South Kingstown, May 11, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Hon. Town-Council of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners, and Twelve Months allowed us, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the personal Estate of Mr. THOMAS CRANSTON, late of said North Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby notify said Creditors to bring in their respective Claims against said Deceased, unto either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in said North-Kingstown, at any Time within said Term.

GEORGE THOMAS, } *Commissioners.*
JAMES CONDON, }

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

ANNE CRANSTON, *Administratrix*

Robert S. Potter

Respectfully informs the Public, and particularly his Friends,

THAT he has opened a public HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, on the North Side of the Parade, near the State House, for the Accommodation of Travellers; and others who may please to frequent the same; and they may depend upon his best Endeavours being used to make every Thing agreeable and satisfactory.

He has also some very convenient ROOMS to LET.

Newport, July 1, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or Case,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

☞ He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

Sarah Hamilton

BEGS Leave to thank her Friends and the Public in general for the many Favours she has for many Years past experienced, and to inform them that she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING of Gentlemen and Ladies who may visit the Town of Newport the ensuing Season, any small Family may be accommodated with a Part of the House ready furnished, and every Thing will be done to make their Stay with her agreeable and happy—her House is large and commodiously situated for the Purpose of entertaining Strangers, at the North End of Thames-Street, near Judge Marchant's.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Most respectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Lisbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.	
Malaga			
West-India	Rum	Anchovies	
New-England		Thin-shell'd	Almonds
Cherry		Sugar'd	
Gin		Sugar Plumbs	
Anniseed Cordial		Barley Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Brown Sugar	
Hyson	TEAS	Loaf Do.	
Hyson-Skin		Molasses	
Souchong		Chocolate	
Bohea		Coffee	
Nutmegs		Starch	
Cinnamon		Flour	
Cloves		Writing-Paper	per Ream
Mace		Wrapping-Paper	
Allspice		Cotton Wool	
Ginger		WINDOW-GLASS	
Pepper		Ground Camwood	
Olives		Ground	Redwood
Capers		Stick	
Florence Oil		Flour	Brimstone
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Roll	
English Mustard		Indigo	
Fresh Malaga Grapes		Copperas	
Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.		Allum	
		Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder.	

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has just imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Assortment of DRUGS DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to sell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongst which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balsam—Francis's Female Strengthening Elixir—British Oil—Essence of Peppermint—Lumbago Essence Magnesia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Assortment of Perfumes—Essence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aqua Fortis—Cloves—

THE *COQUETTE.*—A SONG.

WHEN youth bid flow'd on me, no maiden was seen
So lively, so witty, so gay at fifteen;
Twas then the fine sparks, of the highest degree,
Came fawning, and wooing, and begging to me:
I bless'd with a smile, with a frown I could kill;
My lovers all vied how to humour my will.

At fifteen, I'd fifteen fond suitors or more,
At twenty, I dare say, not less than a score;
But having entangled their hearts, in my net,
Determin'd in future to play the Coquette:
So, when they intreated, my answer was still,
Indeed, Sir, not now—when it suits me, I will.

My prudence, I thought would reward all my pains,
In encrease of years brought an encrease of swains,
But, alas! now I find all my lovers drop off,
My rivals all jeer, and exultingly scoff;
Then think, ye fair damsels, on this maxim still,
If you won't when you can, you cannot when you will.

From the English Chronicle.

A BRISK young widow, happening to see your paper one day, when it was filled entirely with debate and politics, said, "Bob, how dull, not a love-lorn maiden drowned, a Gretna elopement, an advertisement for a husband, nor even a rhyming *Jeux d'Esprit* for us Ladies!—No. Sir, I send this for her, personally, as she often sees your paper:

IMPROMTU,

On the fashionable Enceint Pads worn by Ladies of all ages.

YE white-bridled widows, young virgins and old,
Who wear quilted pads, it is taken for granted:
(For the case is so plain, that we need not be told)
'Tis the *true swell of nature alone* that is *wanted.*

BOSOM FRIEND.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to

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Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep-Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooses,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

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JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 12th 2d Month, 1793.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

Carries on the Business in all its Branches,

HAS on Hand, for Sale, some Farms on the Island, and on the Main; several Houses, in different Parts of the Town; four Houses and Lots in the Main-Street, some of which will be exchanged for Land in this State, or the State of Vermont.—He can furnish Gentlemen and Ladies with furnished Rooms, or without.

Any Person that wants a Vessel, built of any Size, by applying to him, may be supplied on reasonable Terms.

He purchases and sells SECURITIES, of all Sorts.—He will give a desirable Price for Old GOLD and SILVER, BRASS and COPPER.

Newport, July 1, 1793.

To be SOLD or LET,

And entered the 25th of March next,

THE Possessions of the Subscriber, situate in Tiverton, containing about 30 Acres of LAND, with Part of a Dwelling-House, and other Out-Buildings thereon.—For further Particulars inquire of WESTON HICKS, living on the Premises.

Tiverton, June 26, 1793.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of AMOS GARDINER, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the aforesaid Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

AMOS GARDINER, Executor.

South Kingstown, May 11, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Hon. Town-Council of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners, and Twelve Months allowed us, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the personal Estate of Mr. THOMAS CRANSTON, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby notify said Creditors to bring in their respective Claims against said Deceased, unto either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in said North-Kingstown, at any Time within said Term.

GEORGE THOMAS, } *Commissioners.*
JAMES CONGDON, }

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

ANNE CRANSTON, *Administratrix (to said Estate.*

North-Kingstown, June 8, 1793.

Robert S. Potter

Respectfully informs the Public, and particularly his Friends,

THAT he has opened a public HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, on the North Side of the Parade, near the State House, for the Accommodation of Travellers; and others who may please to frequent the same; and they may depend upon his best Endeavours being used to make every Thing agreeable and satisfactory.

He has also some very convenient ROOMS to LET.

Newport, July 1, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or Case,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

A L S O,

Three good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

Sarah Hamilton

BEGS Leave to thank her Friends and the Public in general for the many Favours she has for many Years past experienced, and to inform them that she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING of Gentlemen and Ladies who may visit the Town of Newport the ensuing Season, any small Family may be accommodated with a Part of the House ready furnished, and every Thing will be done to make their Stay with her agreeable and happy—her House is large and commodiously situated for the Purpose of entertaining Strangers, at the North End of Thames-Street, next Judge Marchant's.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Most respectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga } Wines
West-India, New-England, Cherry } Rum
Gin
Aniseed Cordial
Doctor Stevens
Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong, Bohea } TEAS
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Cloves
Mace
Allspice
Ginger
Pepper
Olives
Capers
Florence Oil
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles
English Mustard
Fresh Malaga Grapes
Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.

Prunes
Citron
Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts
Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.
Anchovies
Thin-shell'd, Sugar'd } Almonds
Sugar Plumbs
Barley Sugar
Brown Sugar
Loaf Do.
Molasses
Chocolate
Coffee
Starch
Flour
Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper } per Ream
Cotton Wool
WINDOW-GLASS
Ground Camwood
Ground Stick } Redwood
Flour, Roll } Brimstone
Indigo
Copperas
Allum
Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder.

A L S O,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has just imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Assortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to sell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongst which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balsam—Francis's Female strengthening Elixir—British Oil—Essence of Peppermint—Lumpy Fine Magnisia.

L I K E W I S E,

A neat Assortment of Perfumes—Essence of Lavender—Burgamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

A L S O,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aqua Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allspice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.